

Great Austrian
Surgeon Here.

Prof. Lorenz Welcomed by Local Members of the Profession—Talks Interestingly to the 'Deseret News'—His Method of Treating Hip Dislocations—Demonstrations at Holy Cross Hospital—Likes the City and the West.



PROF. LORENZ AND HIS ASSISTANT, DR. MUELLER.

The great Austrian surgeon, Prof. Adolf Lorenz, and his able assistant, Dr. Fritz Mueller, arrived this morning on the first section of No. 5 over the Rio Grande. They were accompanied by Dr. J. W. King of Helena, and were met by Dr. S. C. Baldwin of this city at Helper, and escorted to Salt Lake. At the city station they were met by Drs. Jones, Niles, Mayo and Hoyt of this city, and Dr. N. Rosenkrantz of San Francisco; the latter representing the medical profession at that great center, and having come on to extend a formal welcome to the distinguished surgeon and escort him and his assistant to San Francisco.

WELCOMED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Wells, who was on the platform, waiting to go south on a political circuit, was introduced to the professor and his assistant, Dr. Mueller, and extended a very pleasant welcome to the State of Utah. Carriages were in waiting and the party were taken to the Knutsford hotel, where the distinguished surgeon registered from Vienna, Austria, and were given quarters. Dr. Lorenz has official charge of the visiting and local medical men, at a well spread luncheon at the Alta club, Dr. Niles presiding at the table; Prof. Lorenz, Dr. Mueller, Dr. King, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Jones, Dr. Mayo, Dr. Hoyt, Dr. Rosenkrantz, Dr. Niles, Dr. Jones, Dr. Mayo and Dr. Hoyt. There were special and attractive table decorations.

A POSSIBLE SUBJECT.

Further sightseeing was indulged in afterwards, and at 2 p. m. the surgeons were escorted to the Holy Cross hospital for a clinical demonstration. It was the intention to present the cases of three congenital hip dislocations, one of them being that of Policeman Hillton's 11 year old girl, offered by Dr. King of this city. But this morning Dr. Mueller thought the child might be too old. At 6 p. m. Dr. Baldwin will entertain the medical men at dinner at the Commercial club, and later at the same place there will be a reception given the visitors to which the members of the club and of the Salt Lake Medical society are invited. The visitors intend leaving for San Francisco tomorrow noon, and it is proposed to take them to the lake by a special train immediately after breakfast.

TALK TO THE DESERET NEWS.

In an interesting talk this morning with Prof. Lorenz he spoke enthusiastically of the trip through the Rocky mountains, whose scenery he had just traversed and delighted him. In fact his entire stay in the United States, he declared, had been of the most pleasurable character.

The courteous hospitalities of the medical profession which had been extended so freely everywhere, were particularly gratifying, and the same were very much appreciated by himself and Dr. Mueller. Both professors stated with emphasis their pleasure with the arrangements to which surgery and medicine had reached in this country, and Prof. Lorenz himself declared:

"I am only 10 years younger I would have been in the United States."

Prof. Lorenz further remarked his gratification with the manner in which the medical profession in this country, and especially in Salt Lake, had been left in the hands of local skilled practitioners.

When asked if there was not an age limit on such operations, the reply was, in a general way, but there are ex-

ception to this as to every rule, and one exception was a Viennese young lady aged 23, who was successfully operated upon. The older the child the longer the treatment, as a general proposition, and the more extended the preparation for operation. Dr. Mueller said there had been cases where the work was done in from one to five minutes. He stated that the Amour case was originally a double dislocation, but one of the femurs had been set back into place by a Chicago surgeon, while the other defied treatment, and which resulted in the call for medical assistance from Vienna.

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PROF. LORENZ'S METHOD.

Prof. Lorenz's method of treatment is illustrated by the following detailed account of one of the Denver operations: "The first thing we must do is to lengthen the muscles of the leg," he said.

"He took hold and pulled. His assistants held the body of the child firmly. He pulled and worked, giving easy, deft touches and carefully estimating the strength of the muscles in order that nothing should break. As he pulled he kneaded the hip with his fingers and watched carefully the location of the hip bone. He worked the leg gradually upward into the air, then pushed the foot down toward the head. It took many manipulations and he worked patiently, getting the leg fairly, until the bone was set firmly. At last he had the foot down beside the head, and the child was then in the position of an acrobat who touches his head with his heels."

Dr. Lorenz then turned the child and started to bend the leg the other way to touch the head around under the back. This was not so easy. He bore down gently but firmly, using the leg bone as a lever. Then he bent the leg backward from the knee joint down. At last he got the muscles and tendons so lengthened that though it was a safe to begin working the bone into the deformed socket.

To do this he took a wedge-shaped block, with the sharp point rounded and padded, placed the hip over it and began twisting and manipulating. He worked the bones about, apparently in danger of breaking the child's frame every minute and did not stop until a careful estimation of the limb as to fall just short of breaking.

"Now I think if we pull the leg out here," he said, taking hold of the foot and lower leg, "we can fit it in."

He pulled first, then he pushed and twisted. In a minute the head of the hip bone found its socket and slipped in with a little jump that sent the child quivering in every direction. You could see the thing done so plainly that everybody was electrified. There were shouts of "Go!" and heavy applause.

"Now we will see about the stability of this operation," said the professor. "If we bend the leg back nearly to its normal position and it stays, it is good. This is tolerable, this is tolerable."

He said, bending the leg, inch by inch, back towards the other one. "This is tolerable, this is tolerable," he repeated, moving more slowly while everybody held his breath. When the leg was nearly back the hip bone jumped out of the socket with the same quiver of the flesh with which it had entered. There were involuntary gasps and groans of disappointment from all over the audience.

"We must do it again," said Dr. Lorenz. We did not have the muscles stretched sufficiently. He repeated his manipulations, but with the use of more strength. It looked as if he were tearing the flesh of the child to pieces. The mother shuddered and turned her eyes away. Dr. Lorenz put the hip again on the block and pounded with the lead palm of his hand where it joins the wrist, and the dull, solid resistance sounded like a butcher pounding meat on his block.

Once more the bone slipped in. "The foot did spring back, and the audience applauded."

"Now you can put it in a position at right angles to the body," said the professor, "and put on a plaster cast. The child will be able to walk in a couple of weeks. The cast should remain on six months."

Dr. Mueller put on the cast, using soft bandages and rubbing them until they had hardened. The child woke up crying. Dr. Lorenz held her down to her education—he can get all the needed finish in the United States.

SURPRISED AT THIS COUNTRY.

Dr. Mueller stated his surprise at the number of medical colleges in this country. "In Austria there is only one medical school, and that is a great one, connected with the University of Vienna. There are 8,000 students at this school. There are 3,000 of these are medical students." Prof. Lorenz said that he and Dr. Mueller would inspect the medical institutions at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and Boston. They would return to Chicago to look after the case of the little Armenian girl who, at last accounts, was doing nicely. On satisfying themselves that she is in a

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A Shining Mark
For Burglars.

Residence of Bishop Walter Beattie Raided for the Fifth Time—Big Gun Did Not Keep Intruders Away—Bold and Bungling Act—Street Holdup and Diamond Robbery.

The burglar, the footpad, the safe-blower, the man who steals on a large scale and the fellow who picks pockets and pilfers from the poor is still at work in Salt Lake. He appears to like the city and its people just as much as do the people themselves, and like them he apparently proposes to remain; and for the same reason—that it is a good place to get along. By reason of his protracted sojourn he gets acquainted with the houses of citizens that are supposed to offer the best inducements and most lucrative returns. It is certain that the house of Bishop Walter J. Beattie, at the fourteenth ward is so regarded for Mr. Beattie last night visited it for the fifth time, and displayed the utmost nerve and bungling work while an outlook partner watched proceedings from the sidewalk. The story of how it was done follows below. Less than an hour before M. J. Yeoman had the fight of his life under the walls of the new Church university, opposite the Temple block with a thug who poked a gun in his face. Later police officers turned up a man stepped from behind a tree and, pointing a revolver at Yeoman, said: "You had better throw up your hands."

"Why, what for?" asked Yeoman. "I say throw up your hands," repeated the holdup. But Mr. Yeoman had no notion of doing anything of the kind. He made a jump at the would-be robber, broke away from Yeoman and made his escape behind the L. D. S. university buildings. He took his gun with him.

Yeoman at once made for the police station and reported the affair to Detective Gillespie, and gave the police a description of the thug. He described the man as being about 25 years of age, of medium size, smooth face and wearing a light short coat. The fellow was armed with a nickel-plated revolver. The police are searching for him.

LOST HIS DIAMOND.

O. Lockman, a traveling man, who lately arrived from San Francisco, reports to the police today that he had lost a diamond worth about \$100. He lost it, he says, when he was out for a walk in the city.

Thomas Butler, a young man residing at 224 west Fifth North street, reported to the police this morning that he lost a diamond worth about \$100. He lost it, he says, when he was out for a walk in the city.

TOUCHED AT CHRISTENSEN'S.

Commissioner's First Decision.

Voted Unanimously That if at the Conclusion of Its Hearings And Deliberations Makes Any Award Affecting Existing Rates Of Wages, Such Award to Take Effect from Nov. 1, 1902.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The anthracite strike commission has officially decided that if any change is made in the rate of wages of the men it shall take effect from tomorrow, Nov. 1. This announcement was made in the following brief statement given out by Recorder Wright this morning:

"Voted unanimously that if the commission at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations, makes any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from Nov. 1, 1902."

The recorder stated that this resolution was adopted by the commission in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, and to enable all parties to facilitate their calculations.

The action of this time will save a lot of time. It is believed each side will take a determined stand on the question of when the new rate of wages, if one is made, shall go into effect. The operators in their original proposition to President Roosevelt wanted the commission to fix the date when the new rate of wages should be retroactive and go into effect on the day when the miners returned to work, which was a week ago yesterday, Oct. 23. President Nicholas was here last night, left for Wilkes-Barre today before the announcement.

The commissioners left the hotel at 9:20 and drove to the Manville mine which was inspected at the suggestion of the mine workers' representatives.

Accompanying the commissioners were General Superintendent Rose, of the Delaware and Hudson, and General Superintendent Phillips, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which companies operate the Manville mine in alternate months; District President Nicholas, of the United Mine Workers; P. W. Tolan, president of the Manville local of the United Mine Workers; and William Watkins, foreman of the mine.

Commissioner Wright did not go into the mine but returned to the hotel to look after correspondence.

The Manville shaft is 400 feet deep. The conditions at this colliery are claimed to be the worst in the Scranton region, the veins averaging less than three feet in thickness and there being barely room enough for miners to stand up. The mine has been in operation 22 years and is built in the old style, that is, the breaker is directly over the shaft instead of being 200 feet away from the mouth of the opening as the law now requires.

SEVEN LAMPS OF ARCHITECTURE.

Morgan Buys the Manuscript for Twenty-five Thousand.

New York, Oct. 31.—It is reported, cables the Tribune's London correspondent, that J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the manuscript of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" for \$25,000.

Christian Scientist Indicted.

New York, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quimby and John C. Lathrop, a Christian Science healer, gave bonds in \$2,000 today for their appearance for trial.

Rioters Sent to Prison.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 31.—Rudolph Grossman and William McQueen were sentenced today to five years in state's prison for rioting and malicious mischief at the time of the strike in this city last June. Appeals were taken and the prisoners filed new bonds in \$17,000 each.

ANDREWS ON FOOTBALL.

Chancellor Says It and the Devil Go Hand in Hand.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 31.—Chancellor E. Benj. Andrews has told the students of the University of Nebraska that he feared the devil's influence and the devil sometimes went hand in hand. Such a condition apparently, he said, followed the celebration in Lincoln of Nebraska's victory over Minnesota when students captured a street car and partly dismantled it. That was the devil's work, the chancellor declared it would have been far better had the students been defeated than to have such an exhibition.

LIPTON MUCH INTERESTED.

In Steps Taken to Build a New Cup Defender.

London, Oct. 31.—Sir Thomas Lipton read with keen interest the Associated Press' announcement of the steps taken to build a new defender for the America's cup and immediately telegraphed his greeting to William G. Macdonald, designer. When Sir Thomas was told the names of those composing the American syndicate, he said:

"Well, that is certainly formidable and it looks like business."

Regarding the reports that work on the new Shamrock was commenced before the challenge was sent, Sir Thomas said:

"I wish to speak most emphatically that not a word of work had been done until the challenge was received in New York. The designs, of course, had been previously drawn up, but the builders only began work on the yacht after the construction of the day the New York Yacht club was notified of my intention to try again. Any other course would have been an attempt to gain an unfair advantage. I am not in the habit of doing that."

Messrs. Fife and Watson are both likely to go to New York with the challenger.

Reedsburg, Wis., Postoffice Robbed.

Paraboo, Wis., Oct. 31.—The postoffice at Reedsburg was robbed last night of \$1,600 in cash, besides registered letters and stamps.

Ironton, O., Postoffice Looted.

Ironton, O., Oct. 31.—Burglars last night completely wrecked the safe in the postoffice at Stamps and secured over \$2,000 in cash and government bonds.

A C. O. D. Liquor Decision.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 31.—The Iowa supreme court has reversed two trial court decisions which had held that a c. o. d. liquor sales by express companies.

The holding of the court prevents the express companies from handling such liquor and makes such goods contraband in the possession of the companies.

The court holds that the privilege of original packages or of the freedom of interstate commerce does not apply to a business of this character.

Redmond Sails for Home.

New York, Oct. 31.—John E. Redmond, member of the United Irish League convention in Boston, sailed today on the White Star liner Celtic. He was accompanied by his wife and son, John and Michael Davitt, who came to this country with Mr. Redmond, will remain here until Christmas.

Ontario Fishermen All Safe.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 31.—All the Lake Ontario fishers were reported safe and reached Delabouche safely during the night. The men were caught in a heavy gale and fears were expressed that they had perished.

Ex-Delegate Bersch Found Guilty.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—Edmund Bersch, former member of the house of delegates, was today found guilty of perjury in his testimony before the grand jury as to the \$75,000 bond fund raised to secure the passage of the suburban franchise bill, and given five years in the penitentiary.

The defense rested about noon and after brief argument the case was given to the jury, which debated but a few minutes.

Boers May Serve in Somaliland.

Johannesburg, Oct. 31.—A number of former Boer commandants and British officers have offered their services and those of 1,000 men, half of whom are British and half Boer soldiers, for service in Somaliland.

Schwab is Having a Good Time.

Molineux
Tells His Story.

First Witness Called for the Defense—Credited That Thronged Criminal Court Largest Ever Seen There—Extra Policemen on Hand—Seemed to Tell a Straight Story—At Sixteen He Visited Utah and Mexico.

New York, Oct. 31.—The defense opened today in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, the first witness being the accused man. This marked a departure from the course of Molineux's lawyers at the first trial when the defense offered no evidence at all.

The crowd which thronged the criminal court building today was probably the largest ever seen there, and extra policemen were sent from nearby stations to aid in preserving order. In his opening address, which occupied less than five minutes, former Gov. Frank S. Black declared the accused man innocent of any connection with the crime and promised to show to the satisfaction of the jury that Molineux never wrote any of the incriminating letters or the address on the poison package.

MOLINEUX CALLED.

When he had finished he called out: "Roland B. Molineux, take the witness chair."

Replying to the first question of his lawyer, Molineux gave his age as 36 years. He said he took a course in chemistry in Cooper Union. When 15 years old, he went to Utah and Mexico. He was co-resident in a divorce suit, and it was thought better that he should leave the city for a while. He returned to New York a year later and employment in his father's firm, Deyoe, Reynolds & Co., paints and colors.

Subsequently, he went to Newark as superintendent of the color factory of Morris Herrman & Co. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club for two years, resigning in 1897, when he went to the New York Athletic club. He was a member of the governing board of the Knickerbocker club. Molineux said he did not approve of Cornish's management of the bath of the gymnasium. He made complaint against Cornish because he thought Cornish had spoken disrespectfully about Mr. Weeks, the president of the New York A. C., but the authorities of the Knickerbocker club took no official action on this complaint. The witness spoke to Cornish directly about the matter once or twice.

RELATIONS WITH CORNISH.

"Did you speak to Cornish about your feelings?" asked Mr. Black.

"If he did not get out of the club, I would," replied Molineux.

"The club thought he was in the right and just before I resigned, I met Cornish on the stairs."

"What did you say?"

"He called me a— and said I had not succeeded in getting him out. I replied, 'No, you in.'"

"Did you any feelings of bitter animosity toward him when you left the club?"

"I was very angry."

VISIT TO NEWARK.

Mr. Black questioned the defendant as to his movements on Dec. 31, 1898, when Molineux was in Newark, N. J., as usual, that day to attend to business and returned to New York in the evening.

"Did you buy the bottle holder?" asked Mr. Black.

"No," replied Molineux.

"Did you ever see it?"

"No."

On Dec. 23 he went to Columbia college and he thought it probable that he called at the New York office of his firm, as was his custom to do, almost every day. He was not called away from the general postoffice that day than Courtland street, four blocks away. The poison package was mailed at the general postoffice.

THE POISON PACKAGE.

"Did you mail the poison package?"

"No, sir."

"When did you first see the address on the package?"

"I think at the last trial. I never had it in my hands."

The question of counsel were then directed to the material used in color mixing.

Molineux said that cyanide of mercury had never been used by him. He said that Mr. Black showed Molineux the Barnett and Cornish letters and the poison package wraps and asked, "Did you write that address?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever see it before?"

"Not before this trial was begun."

"The whole lot of disputed writings was shown me at a time, and Molineux said he had never seen the letters before or the photographic reproductions. He had never used bromo seltzer and had never bought any. The poison bottle was shown and Molineux said it was the first time he had seen it."

LETTER TO DR. BURNS.

Mr. Black then produced the letter written to Dr. Burns applying for a certain patent medicine and enclosing 25 cents in payment. This letter was written on the blue interlaced crescent paper.

"Do you recognize this letter?" he was asked.

"I do, I wrote it," Molineux replied. "It is signed with my name."

"Tell the jury who wrote that letter."

"I hurt my groin exercising and saw the advertisement of the salve and wrote for it."

"The disputed writings, letters also asking for patent medicines and signed 'H. Cornish,' are written on similar paper and are among the writings Molineux said he never wrote or saw."

Molineux could not tell where he wrote the Burns letter nor did he know where he obtained the paper.

Replying to Mr. Black, Molineux said he first knew he was suspected of the death of Mrs. Adams on Jan. 21, 1899, when a reporter told him the police were looking for him. He and his father, Gen. Molineux, with the reporter went to Capt. McCluney. He gave the police his address and telephone call and promised to obey any message sent to him. When detectives called upon him in Newark, he took them through the factory, told them to make any searches they wanted to and gave them all the personal measurements they asked for.

"Now, Molineux, I ask you again, do you know anything of this crime?" asked Mr. Black.

"Absolutely nothing."

"You are not guilty of this crime?"

"I am absolutely innocent of any part of it."

With this question and answer before the jury, Mr. Black announced the close of the direct examination.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne conducted the cross-examination. Molineux said he was never when he was 16 years old because of the divorce suit. He did not know how the suit resulted. Molineux said he had full charge of Herman & Co.'s color department and sold the chemicals used. He frequently made experiments with colors. He never heard of cyanide of mercury until after Mrs. Adams' death; it was an extremely rare poison. Asked about Molineux's letter, Molineux said she had access to his room in the Newark factory only when she was sent there. When the defendant gave up his residence in Newark, he went to the Knickerbocker Athletic club to live.

"Was H. C. Barnett among your friends there?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes. All the time was there, my room was on the same floor with him."

Molineux did not know Barnett was seriously ill, he said, until he was told he was dead.

"David N. Carvalho is your expert on handwriting, is he not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I have no expert on handwriting."

"Did not you and Mr. Weeks and Mr. Carvalho examine thousands of pieces of writing and try to think of someone who had the feelings alive to Barnett and Cornish?"

"I believe Mr. Weeks consulted with several handwriting experts. I have discussed this case and the charges against me in all its phases with Mr. Weeks."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the crowd seeking admission was larger than in the morning. When Molineux took his place again the witness chair, Mr. Osborne asked if he had read the Cornish and Barnett letters. Molineux said he was not sure that he had read them or seen the photographs of them before last Friday. He had consulted with Mr. Weeks about them and he had discussed with Mr. Weeks the question as to who could have a feeling against Cornish and Barnett.

"Did you not suggest Harper as being such a man?"

"I think Harper's name was mentioned."

"Did you send for Mr. Helles to talk to Mr. Weeks?"

"I did. I thought he might be able to enlighten us as to any enemies there might be in the club. I also wanted him to convince Mr. Weeks that I had no enemies in the club."

Molineux said that if he had been able to think of anyone with a common hostility to Cornish and Barnett, he would have notified the district attorney at once. The last time he saw Molineux was in January, 1899. He knew Robert A. Zeller and saw him last in the Tombs in August, 1899.

"Did you hear Molineux testify at the last trial?" asked Mr. Osborne.

An objection to this question was sustained, as was a second objection when Mr. Osborne tried to get in a question regarding the statement made by Miss Melando that Molineux had interfered recent paper in his desk.

TESTIMONY NOT ADMISSIBLE.